

Jefferson Township 1860

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1843-1974

Sulphur Springs

— Township
RAILROADS
— Roads
□ School
○ Church
* Cemetery
— Rivers

① Hale School
② Basslog School
③ mud Hole School
④ Gormar School
⑤ Sanders School
⑥ Lyons School
⑦ Chapman School
⑧ Maple Grove School
⑨ Sulphur Springs School

① Forest Chapel
② Bethel
③ Sulphur Springs
④ Walnut Hill

*1 Gronendyke
*2 Bethel
*3 Sulphur Springs

Researched & Written

By Phoebe Hale

I wish to dedicate this writing to my beloved parents, Jesse P. and Ethel P. Hale. They gave me my life, my education, my family and respect of each.

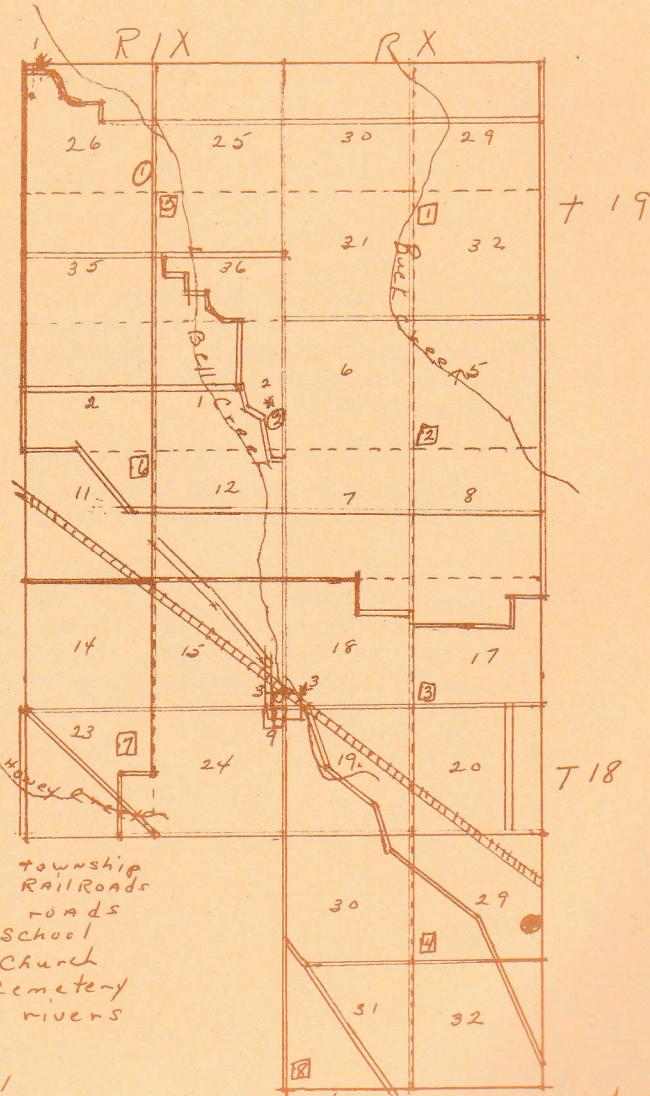
I wish to thank all those who kindly answered my inquiry for information during my research.

This would not have been possible without the late P. B. (Doc) Garrett who instilled in me my great love of history, local, county, state, nation and world. With a humble heart, may I simply say "Thank You".

Phoebe Hale

To Mary
May you enjoy
our History Past
and Present
Phoebe

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JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

SEPTEMBER 5, 1843 TO 1972

The township was erected from part of East, Fall Creek and West Prairie located in Northwest Henry County. The townships lines are North (four miles), West (six miles), South (two miles East, two miles South, two miles East), East (eight miles). The nook in the South boundary is Harrison Township. It consists of twenty-eight square miles, or seventeen thousand, nine hundred twenty acres.

Named for Thomas Jefferson, third United States President. Mostly flat land in the township except in the extreme northwestern section which is rolling.

The township has three major creeks within its boundary. Honey Creek on the western border, Buck Creek on the eastern side, Bell Creek through the center northward to Fall Creek. Bell Creek starts within the township flowing through the eastern part of Sulphur Springs.

The first election was held October 2, 1843 for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace.

First settlers were B. Benbow and Amos Benbow in 1820. Most pioneers came from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Other early settlers were Mr. Fleming, Anthony Sanders, Samuel Beavers, James Marsh, A. Cory, and S. B. Hayes--1823. Mr. Needham and William Sanders--1827. C. and P. C. Chapman--1828. W. B. Whitworth, Christian Pence, J. Jones, S. F. Pence--1829. Andrew Maddy--1830. LaFary Hale, William Bennett, Noah Warner, Enos Bouslog, Jacob Good, George Hoover, the Painters, Thomas H. Beavers, J. B. Benham, I. Holsinger, V. C. Cummins, George McWilliams, Michael Swope, 1831-1832.

Schools were established in the township May 14, 1853 by the board of trustees, William S. Yost, Solomon Peckinpaugh, Samuel Wetz, A. W. Bouslog, John Courtney, and William B. Whitworth. They reported favoring school buildings in the center of each two miles square, and was adopted. School located at 900N-400W as Sanders (known as Woodpecker). Lyons School was located 700N-400W, Chapman School was located 1/2 mile South of 500N-400W, Hale School was located 800N-200W, Bouslog School (also known as Prunty) was the first school house erected, was located 600N-200W. This school was moved across the road during its usage. Mudhole School (also known as Odom) was located 500N-200W, Gorman School located 300N-200W, and Maple Grove School was located 300N-300W. These schools were grade



CHARLES SHORTRIDGE'S SCHOOL AROUND 1905
First Row: Doris Downs Mason, Everett Hayes, Leo Deilinger, Estel Stonebraker, Floyd Bob Lester, Raymond Harter, Edgar Mills. Second Row: Edna Mills, Leo Lester, Elzo Clevenger, Jessie Hale, Eddie Deilinger, Willie Deilinger. Third Row: Neva Swan, Verion Kim Stonebraker, Rehob Harter, Iva Strough, Lyle Lester.

schools only and if high school was desired they transferred students to either Springport, Mount Summit, New Castle or Middletown. The schools consolidated with Sulphur Springs in 1910-1911.

First teachers were paid for three months periods at a time. District #1 was Lafary Hale, salary \$38.37 a period, enrollment 26, average attendance 20. District #2 was V. C. Quick, salary \$38.37 a period, enrollment 49, average attendance 41. District #3, F. R. Cummins, salary \$38.00 a period, enrollment 30, average attendance 19. District #4, V. A. Baring, salary \$38.57, enrollment 45, average attendance 34. District #5, A. T. Vanwinkle, salary \$38.57, enrollment 62, average attendance 40. District #6, Eli B. Ellison, salary \$38.57, enrollment 35, average attendance 20. District #7, Malachi Brothers, salary \$38.57, enrollment 40, average attendance 28. District #8, William P. Hobson, salary \$38.57, enrollment 59, average attendance 36. Students in the township school districts were 310, enrolled in school 278, average attendance 196. Male teachers received \$1.95, female teachers received \$1.86 2/3 per day.

Churches were located at three places in the township. Forest Chapel was erected by the U. B. Society in 1860. Cost of \$600 by Gronendyke, it had thirty six members and was located 900N-400W. Walnut Hill was located 300N-150W. Bethel was located North of Sulphur Springs at 650N-300W. Connected with the Bethel Church was one of the two townships cemeteries. The Gronendyke Cemetery was located near 900N-500W.

The Church of the Brothern (often referred to as Dunkards) had a home located 650N-500W. Later used by Charles and Mary Kennedy as a nursing home until World War II.

The 1852 General Assembly was authorized to construct either plank, macadamized or gravel roads. In 1865, the Sulphur Springs-Cadiz turnpike which was five-three quarters miles and a tax levy of \$8,215.38. The Sulphur Springs-Western turnpike was four and one-half miles, tax levy of \$7,197.43. The Sulphur Springs-Muncie and the Sulphur Springs-Mount Summit turnpikes were each two and one-half miles long, no records show of any tax levy. During the turnpike construction era, evidence was found throughout the township of the Indian inhabitant. Several burial chambers, arrowheads, dishes though broken, and all size tomahawks when cultivating the land for farming.

Early 1900's at their residence located 800N-350W, Frank and Sara (known as Sis) Crabill operated for many years a sawmill, Cider Mill and Sorgham Mill.

Frank (Monk) Burner operated a sawmill south of the 500N-400W corner during the 1910's. Another sawmill was located west of the Mudhole School house on the south side of Road 500N for some years.

In later years Robert Solomon purchased the McWilliams property located 800N-400W and constructed the Tri-County Golf Course in 1964. Remodeled the barn into a clubhouse and added the all season's course. The golf course was purchased by James Kutz in 1971.

Located at 800N-400W, Everett Forney's operated the Bell Creek Aquarium during the 1960's until retirement.

With the passing of the horse and buggy, harness repairs or leather work became a lost art until September 1, 1971 when the Thad Leather Product Shop was opened at 750N-450W by Howard and Adrienne Rader.

May 22, 1964, Sam and Stella Stout donated to Purdue forty acres woods. The ground will be known as a Memorial Forest located one quarter mile from the 300N-300W intersection. Tree native to the state can be found in this forest in abundant amount.

James Murray started his sawmill in 1947 adding a planning mill located at 700N-300W.

Carrie Knight was the township's first licensed beauty shop operator in 1933. Moved in 1941 to the country home located 400W-500N a quarter mile north.

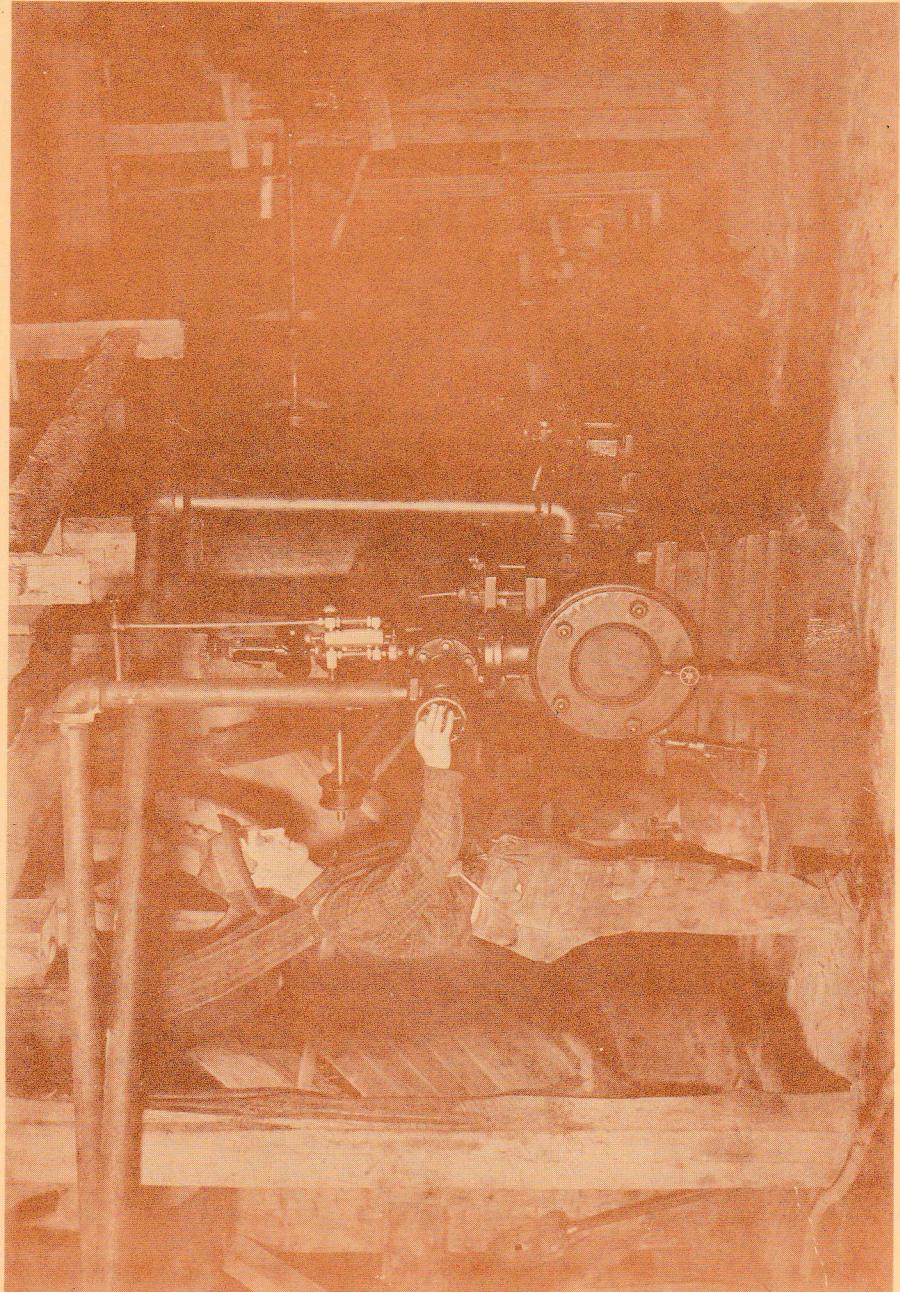
Virginia Lester opened her beauty shop January, 1970, located between 100W-200W on 400S.

Anna Kammeyer operates her beauty shop on 800W one half mile east of 400W.

Romona Ware started her shop on Fleming Street in Sulphur Springs, between Baker and Jefferson on the north side in 1951. Moved to 400N-250 at the country home in 1956.

From campgrounds, tent shows, to stock yards, the ground use covers several years. However, in May, 1968, Royce Alspaugh built the yards used for the National Farmers Organization located on 300W one-half mile north of Sulphur Springs.

A gas pipeline was brought through the township from the northeast to the southwest early in the 1960's. A station is located one mile north of Sulphur Springs on 600N. Petition was signed to obtain gas for usage for the town. At this date nothing has been accomplished.



Frank Crabill in Peter Netz's sawmill at Sulphur Springs. Between 1880-1903

Four orchards are known in the township, all located in the northern section. John and Iva Painter established a four acre orchard in 1898. Hauling apples and potatoes to Muncie in a spring wagon, they usually buried fifty to sixty bushel of apples in the high part of the yard each winter. Spring, they were dug up, polished and they received premium price for these apples. 1910 three more acres were added, between rows watermelon, cantaloupes, and potatoes were planted. The harvested crop of melons were stored in the cellar brought in by box board wagon loads. Neighbors would come in during the winter for the melon parties. Began to spray trees and halted the orchard in 1950 when they were unable to dispose of two thousand choice apples. This orchard was located 800N-200W.

Grover Cochran had a forty acre orchard located on Road 950N from 1922 until 1950's. Built one of the first storage houses in the township.

Sanford Fletcher had a ten acre orchard located on Road 500W for many years.

Albert Meyers established a twelve acre orchard located on 400W-600N in 1934. Built his storage house and pressed cider for winter sales.

John Painter established a maple sugar camp on 200W- near 700N in 1917, ran these until he closed in 1930. Edgar Mills, his son-in-law, opened the Maple Sugar Factory in 1950. His son, George R. Mills, joined his father in making the syrup. In October, 1962, G. R. Mills took over the management of the Production Credit Association in New Castle.

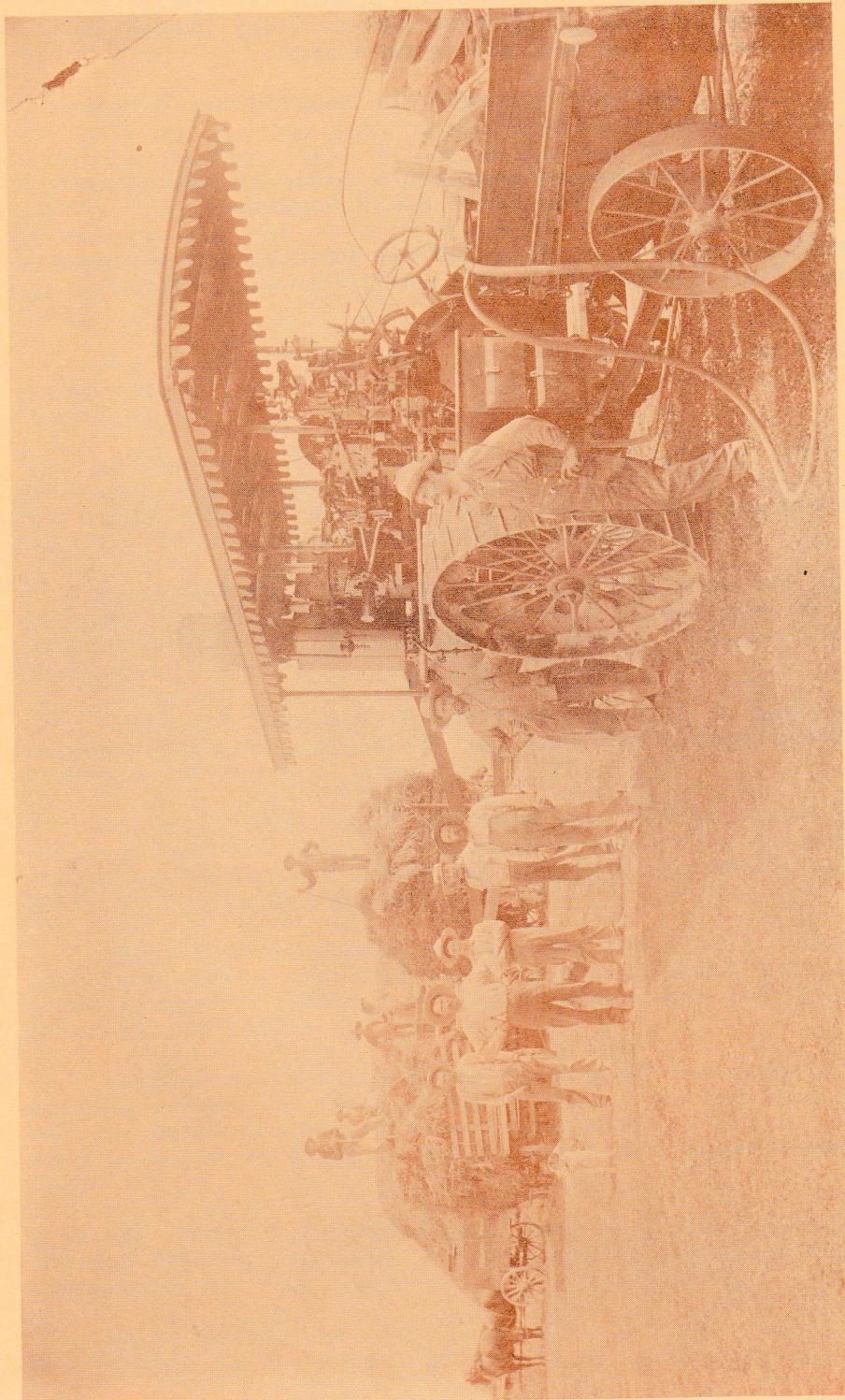
Thrashing machine rings were operated by George Harter, also by Billy Fleming and Waldo Bowers until the combines took over this process of graining.

Mrs. Phyllis Whitworth is one of the townships two artist. She has shown painting in several states and has painting hung on exhibition in Canada and France.

Mrs. Louise Cochran has paintings hanging in her home and she makes the frames herself. Has a kiln for making pottery which she also paints.

William Sears Sr. came to the township in 1961 to retail for the Moorman Feed Mills. He has nine employees serving under him. Moved to Sulphur Springs the mid 1960's.

James E. Blevins started a cabinet shop on Meridian Street in 1967 moved to the country in 1969. The building was used as a body shop for two years and later sold to Sam Neal by Howard Graver and he runs a salvage shop since 1971.



1910 THRESHING MACHINE
Sam Rader in back of wheel and George Harter in front of wheel.

Located on 750N in 1936, Joe Ritchie Sr. opened his apple orchard consisting of five acres. They closed in 1952 when demands for apples became scarce.

J. William Seybert operates the Lamplighter Antiques Shop on 750N-400W.

Lorna Ritchie Bowers operated a dance studio, formerly in her home before moving to Mount Summit.

William McCarty established his heating and air-conditioner firm located 300W-850N in the fall of 1973.

SULPHUR SPRINGS

1853-1972

Sulphur Springs was platted by William S. Yost on the Panhandle Railway, also known as the Chicago, St. Louis, and Pittsburg Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Penn Central, the Union Traction Line from New Castle to Anderson. After purchasing all the ground for the right of way the company went broke and the line was never built. The town was acknowledged January 7, 1853, containing four blocks or forty one lots.

Yost's second addition was platted and acknowledged being west and north of the original plat, May 14, 1867, contained six lots, no blocks designated.

Northwest addition located west of the original and Yost addition was platted by Bushrod W. Scott, guardian of the minor heirs of Samuel L. Yost, was acknowledged November 20, 1868, contained two blocks or nine lots.

Scott and Yost first addition located east and north of the original plat between East Main Street and the railroad on January 27, 1870, contained seven lots, no blocks designated.

Scott and Yost second addition was west of the northwestern addition platted May 11, 1870, contained eight blocks or thirty two lots.

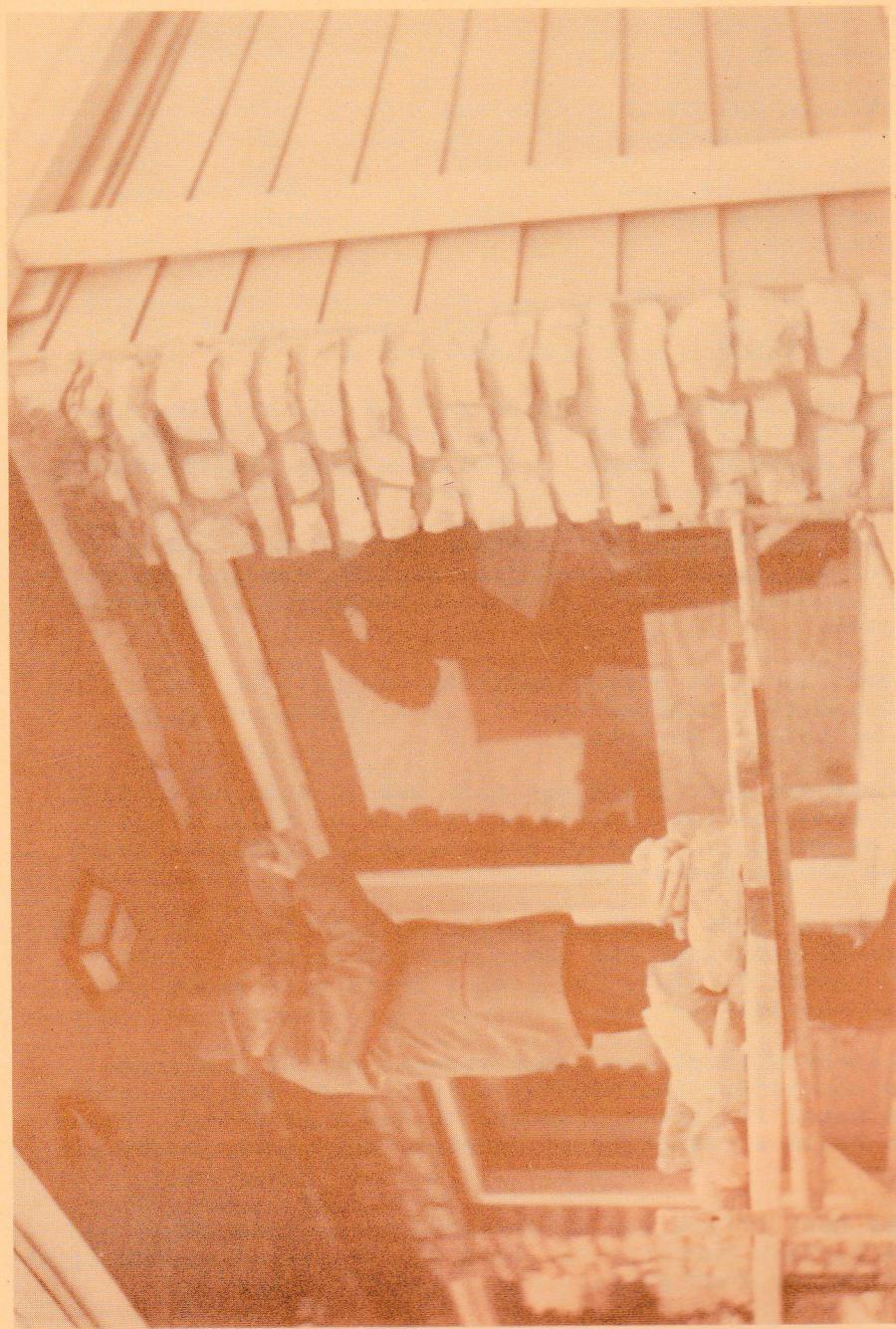
Scott and Yost third addition was located north of their second addition on the north side of Mill Street (known as Spring). Platted May 15, 1870, contained eight lots, no blocks designated.

Jacob W. Yost addition contained two blocks or eleven lots immediately west and south of Main Street, acknowledged November 7, 1870. No futher plats were added until later in the 1930's.

Sulphur Springs was named because of the numerous springs containing the mineral sulphur. At one time they bottled water for health resorts in New York State. Plans were to build a resort here; however, this never materialized.

The Post Office was established in a store owned by William S. Yost February 13, 1844 and he served as the first Postmaster for four years.

Three lodges were built in town, I.O.O.F. located on Main Street in the middle of the block on the north side



BURKE JACKSON
Oldest Living Man in Jefferson Township. Laying Stones on Faddely's Store in 1974.

between Meridian and Maple. Beneath the lodge hall was a livery stable. Some of the operators have been Benbow, Muterspangs, Cummins, Lowery, Cook, Downs, and Downs. With the coming of the automobile, Howard Graver had a garage in this building in 1921. Moved into his new building in 1922. E. C. (Red) Allen started selling automobiles and had a service station in 1924, oddly enough it was June 13, a Friday and at noon. In 1952, however, while remodeling the building and adding a new section fire broke out and completely destroyed the building. November 13, 1953, after purchasing the property East and having it removed completed a larger building.

Redman Lodge was located on the southeast corner of Main and Meridian. Lodge was conducted on the second floor and a store operated in the ground floor.

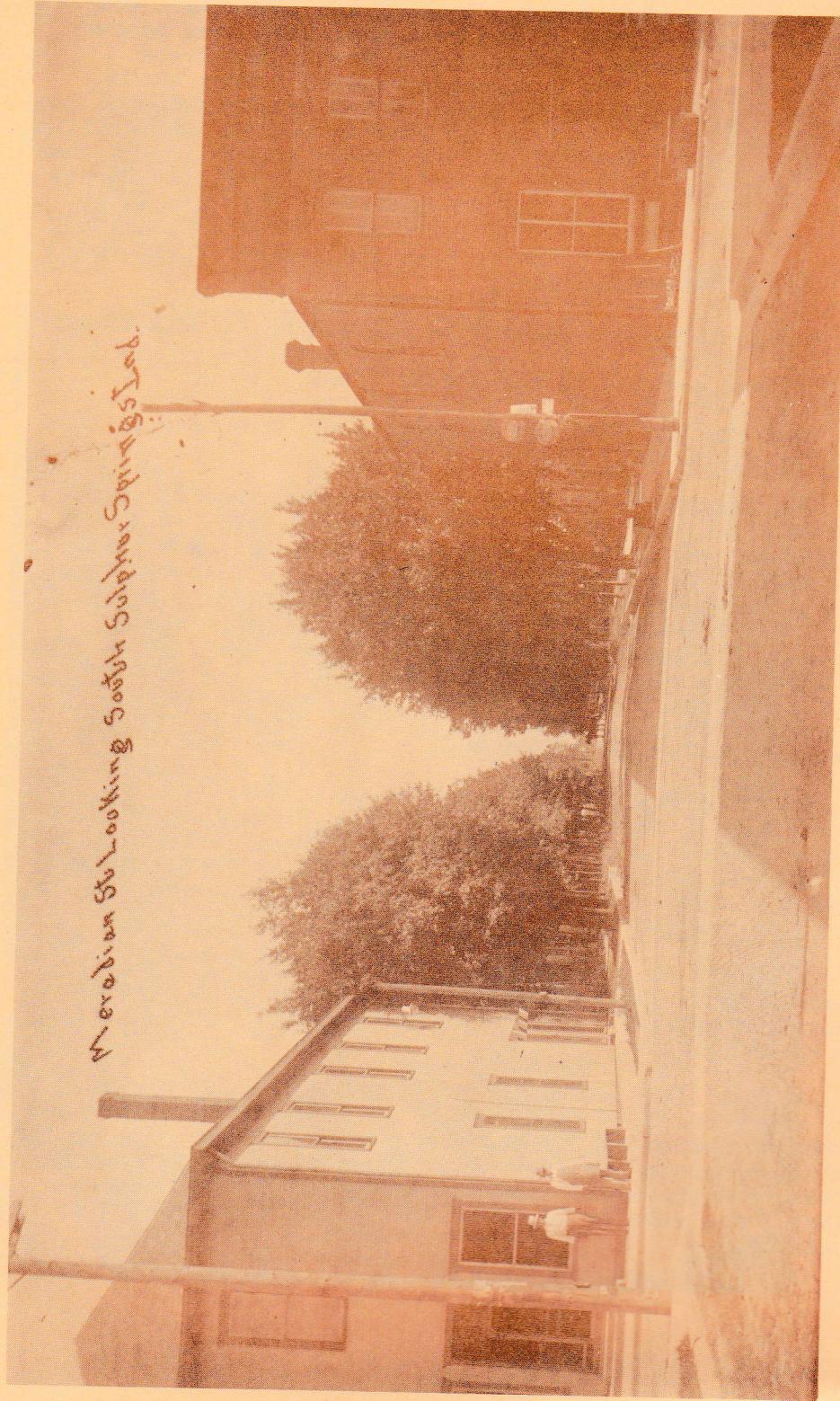
Both the I.O.O.F. and Redman Lodges disbanded in this town during the 1929-1930's.

The Masonic Lodge known as Sulphur Springs City Lodge No. 348 F. and A.M. was instituted May 29, 1869 with charter members and officers, William M. Reasoner, W.M.; Ashbury Showalter, S.W.; E. T. Ice, J.W.; L. D. Harvey, Treasurer; B. W. Scott, Secretary; William McCortle, S.D.; A. J. Ice, J.D.; Frank Wills, Tyler. The lodge had sixteen members and property valued at \$175. The Eastern Star of the Lodge was instituted in 1899 with Mattie Richardson W.M.; and Frank Netz W.P. They moved the charter to the new Masonic Building December 12, 1963, located at the corner of Spring and Meridian.

The ground purchased by the Masonic Lodge was the former Tannery and Union Traction lots. The Tannery vats were buried below ground and covered. The leather was used in harness making, boots, shoes and was shipped east. After the tannery disbanded part of the ground was sold to the Union Traction Line.

Directly back of the tannery was the jail commonly referred to as the calaboose used to quiet down some fun-loving merrymakers for disturbing the peace. The building was rased in 1970.

A distillery was built in 1839-1840 by Eli Herman. A five story building employed twelve men. Located northeast corner of Spring and Mulberry, capacity ran from 100 to 125 bushels of grain per day. Cost of whiskey was 18 cent a gallon, and they purchased the grain for 12 1/2 cents a bushel. The whiskey was placed in barrels and hauled to Cincinnati.



Meridian St. Looking South Sulphur Springs Ind.

Looking South on Meridian Street, Sulphur Springs, Indiana, Around 1910.

The tile factory was built by George Smith in 1864 and was operated by Doris Nell. Rife and Hoover purchased in the plant in 1867. The following year it acquired new owners, Rife-Sowash-Good. In 1876, Rife left the partnership and the business was annexed into the town through a new addition. Capacity 20,000 yearly.

The school was a two story building on the corner of Meridian and Walnut Streets. Each story was a single long room and served the town students only until they consolidated with the township schools in 1910-1911. A new brick school was erected on West Main Street in 1914. This served as the first high school in the entire township. The addition to the school doubling its size was in 1925. This served the township and town until a consolidation was again completed with Harrison and Fall Creek Townships forming the Shenandoah School in 1965, moving into the new building 500N-700W, after three months at Middletown in 1966.

The Church was erected by the Methodist and was a frame building. The members were unable to maintain the church financially and was sold to the Christian Faith. A one room building with hitch racks all around. In 1886, John T. Newhouse became the minister and with a firey oration he reorganized the church into the Christian Newlite Group. The church was turned one quarter around, enlarged and covered with brick in 1916. They added a meeting room and classrooms to the back of the church in 1950.

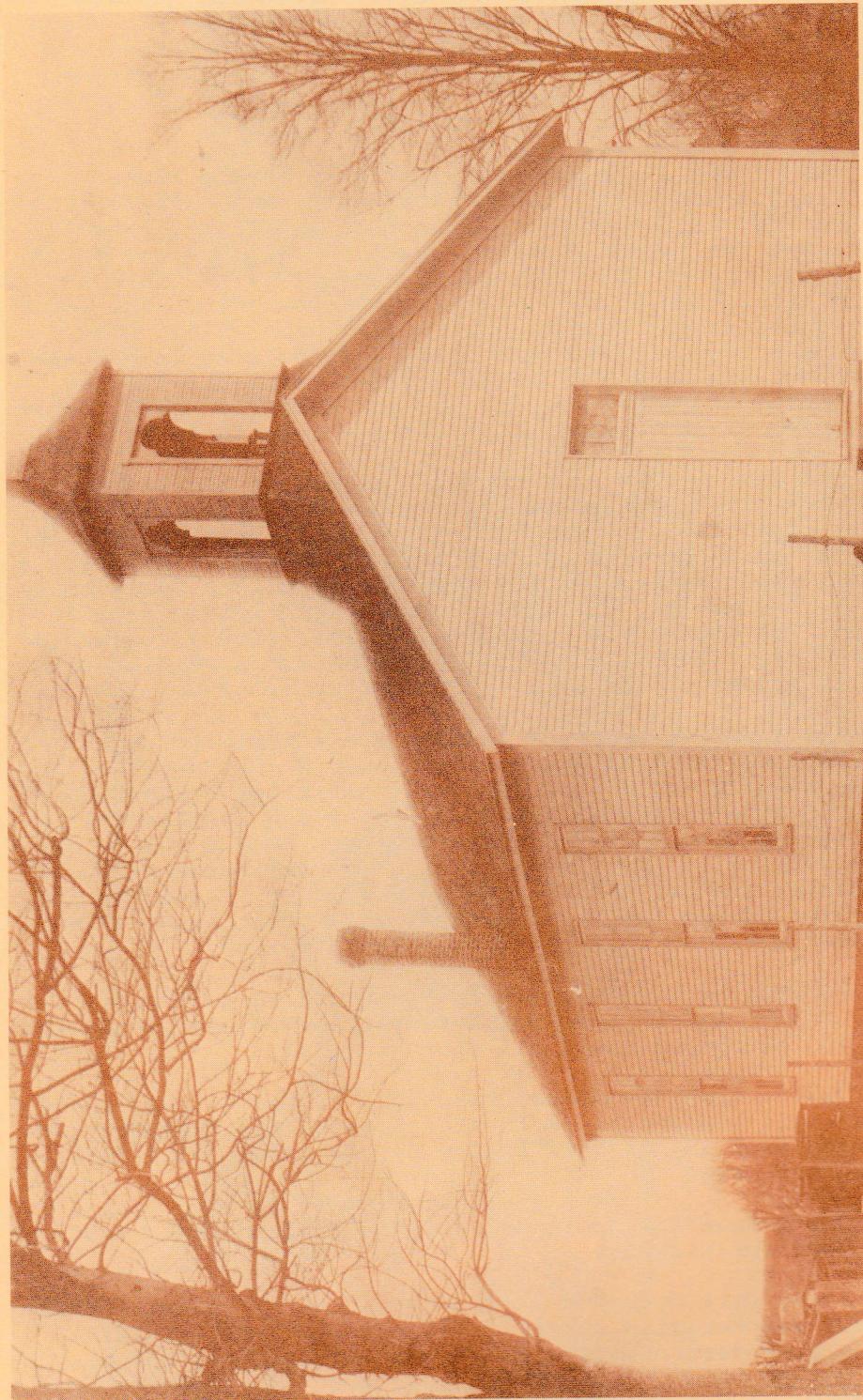
The downtown business section was a thriving community in 1880 upon the town's incorporation. M. D. Harry had a hardware and grocery on Main Street northside a hundred feet from the corner of Meridian, later saw Charles Bell operating a drugstore. Charles Fletcher bought the drugstore running it until 1944 selling to Paul Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford had been in the butcher shop located on the corner of Spring and Meridian near Bell Creek since 1928 - he added the coal business to the shop in 1937.

In 1946 he moved to the Redman Building adding a restaurant. Later dropped the restaurant, began purchasing wool and continued until his death in 1961.

Janice Hinesley Jones operated a restaurant and lived above until mid 1960's in the Harry Building. This building was rased in the late 1960's by the Union State Bank for parking area.

The Redman Building was rased in 1962 and this has been used for parking.

Isaac Cory operated a grocery on the northeast corner of Main and Meridian formerly belonging to Yost in 1878. When a fire destroyed the grocery in 1903, he joined his



First Christian Church, Sulphur Springs, Indiana, Before 1916.

son-in-law Charles Fadely on the southwest corner. Joining the Fadely store were Mr. Fadely's sons and became Fadely Brothers. Keith Fadely operated the store in 1912 until his death. Malcolm Jay Fadely joined his father working after school in 1953 and became the owner in 1963. This makes it a four generation establishment serving this community.

N. W. Warner served as Postmaster during the 1880's in the Cory Grocery.

J. H. Thompson operated a drugstore east of the Cory store. Was a large three story building and was destroyed by the 1903 fire along with the dwelling house behind the two stores. Dr. Minesinger resided in the dwelling house. Mr. Thompson purchased the building on the corner and moved it across to the place where his had burnt. Later used for many as a pool hall, a restaurant, and a camera shop. Purchased by Emmitt Harmeson, he established a furniture store August, 1945. Added a store room across the back in 1952. Remodeled the building in April, 1958, taking away the original frame building and added living quarters above.

On the lot of Cory's on the corner the People's State Bank was built. Between the bank and the Thompson Building a small building was erected and served as post office. Later was used as a millinery, finally a tavern. After the closing of the tavern, the building was moved west on Main Street remodeled and made into a dwelling.

The People's State Bank was robbed once in 1929 and cashier Lou Wampler was shot in the throat area. Mr. Wampler lived through this experience only to die of a heart attack at a ball game at Daleville.

The Union Bank was located on the northwest corner and Herbert McShirley was cashier. With the merger of the two banks May 12, 1930, he remained cashier until 1936. The bank was called Union State Bank and it was robbed once March 12, 1969.

Andrew Studle operated a boot and shoe shop and C. C. M. Bock operated a harness shop back of the bank building. The building was rased and a brick building was built in 1922 by Howard Graver. Moved from the I.O.O.F. Building and remained until he moved in 1947 to New Castle, when the new building was completed. Sold the business garage and retired in 1969. Mendel L. Stephens, his brother-in-law, had worked in the business a long while, took over and later sold the business in 1971.

William Yost operated an inn next door east of the Thompson Building. Was a large rambling log house, served

for many years. Later William (Doc) Harter erected his house upon this lot.

Alex Personett operated what was referred to as Personett House on the southwest corner of Main and Jefferson. Later as a hotel, the last one the town had, was remodeled into a dwelling house.

J. Q. Hart operated the grain elevator. The elevator was destroyed by fire when owned by Straud Hayes. He rebuilt the business on the same lot. Pickering and son in 1919 sold the elevator to the Windfall Grain Company. Carl T. Wilson purchased the elevator in 1924. Operated elevator until 1944 when an implement line was added. With a store in New Castle, a new building was erected in 1946, maintained until 1959. The elevator was remodeled greatly in 1965 and a few years later three large metal storage bins were added.

Peter Netz operated a sawmill located east of the railroad on the south side of street. Bought the mill in 1867 and bought the planning mill in 1877, belonging to Whitworth and Thompson with a mill capacity of 3,000 feet daily.

John Sowash operated a butcher shop and had a meat market on the corner of Main and Maple, beside the livery stable.

William M. Reasoner and E. D. Rutledge were the physicians.

William Culp operated a blacksmith shop on Meridian at Spring Street next to Bell Creek.

Three saloons were in operation but the locations are unknown.

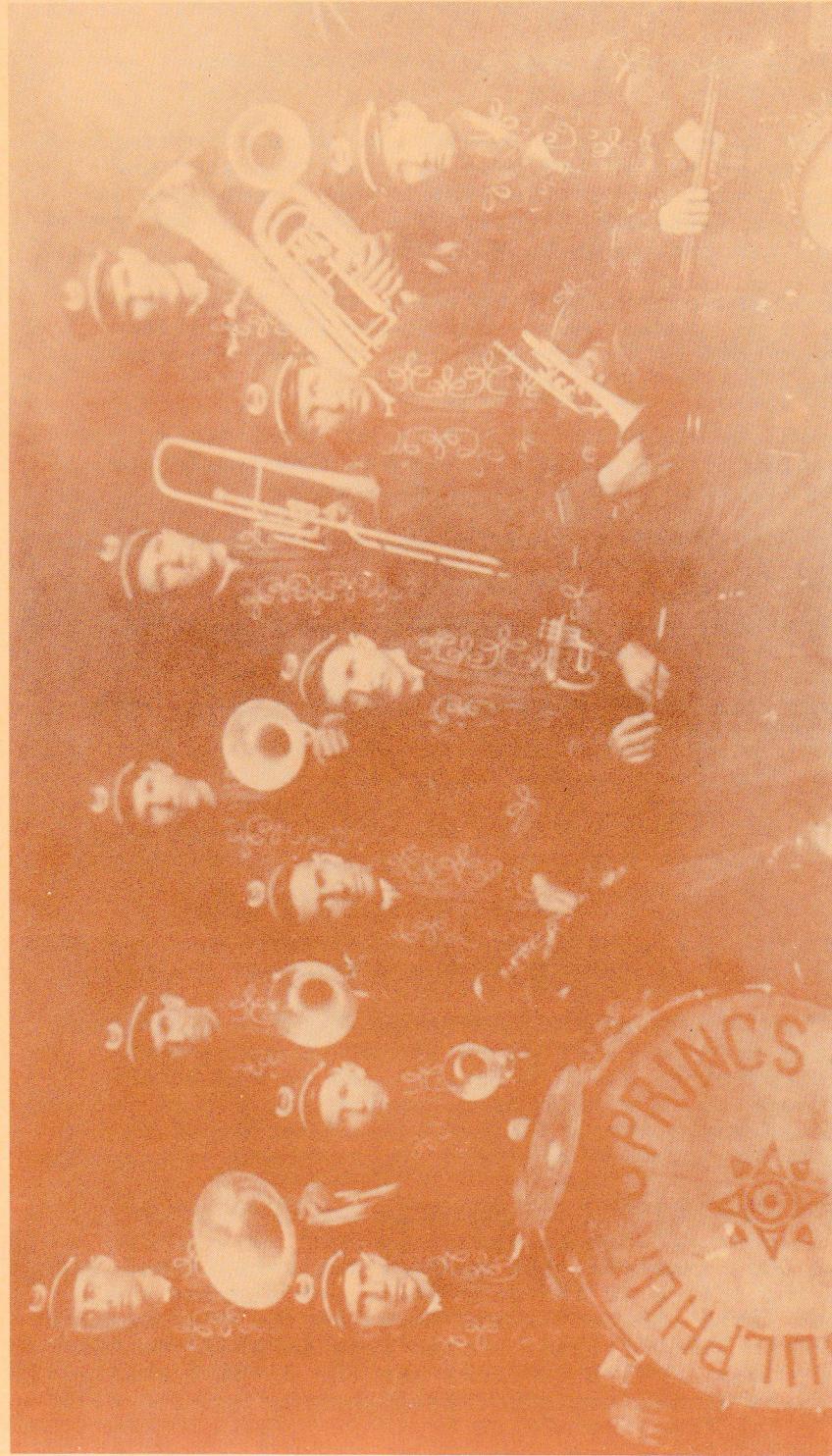
The town had a bedspring factory operated by Mr. Burnett located on the southeast corner of Fleming and Jefferson.

A harness shop was located on the north side of Jefferson and Spring corner.

Jake Good operated a washing machine factory on Spring between Baker and Mulberry on the north side of the street.

Early in the 1900's, millinery shops were Ollie Hendricks, Julia Rader, Bertha Shortridge, and Daisy Fletcher. Pearl Rohrback operated an antique shop on North Meridian Street. Creameries were located in different buildings throughout the town.

BAND 1904
Back Row, Left to Right: Scott Mann, Bert Whitworth, Russell Whitworth, John Thompson, Joe Whitworth. Front Row: Roy Cummins, Keith Fadely, Charles A. Fadely, Sherd Slick, Ed Hendricks, Babe Weikle.



The taverns were gone from town by 1939. The railroad depot was removed from Sulphur Springs during World War II.

Gus Hale operated a coal yard on Spring Street near Jefferson Street.

Herbert McShirley upon leaving the bank purchased a barn and leveled the ground near by. Built a shed and started his lumber company in 1936. The company was located on South Jefferson Street. The company is now being operated by his son, John V. McShirley.

Hugh Osborn started the hatchery on South Meridian Street in 1936. Added Oliver implement line in 1948. Built a new building on the east edge of town and moved the business in 1965.

The pool hall was built by William (Doc) Harter on South Meridian Street in 1920. Rex Stonebraker is the present owner, he also does house painting.

The Sinclair service station was built on the corner of Main and Meridian in 1939.

Beauty shops have been operated by Marilee Allen, Vera Crabill, Marsha Lowery Gibson.

Doctors were Post, Applegate, and McShirley. Veterinarian was Swearigan.

The plumbing shop was operated by Don Shaw.

Barber shop operators were Ben H. Benbow, Lou Sanders, John I. Ritchie, Bim Keesling, Rose Rader, and Mr. Balenger.

A buggy shop was built on the corner of Maple and Main across from the Personett House and was called the Arcade.

The ground back of the new school and the Allen Addition was low ground, water would stand. Summer time it was a wonderful place to wade. Winter time, it was equally good for skating. Spring time found the ice cut to put in the ice house for summer time use. The ground was filled in and it became Allen's Addition and McShirley's Addition to the town.

The Sulphur Springs Telephone Company was incorporated April 25, 1903. However, the company was established in 1901 with the office in the Cory store. Following the May 7, 1903, fire the office was moved to the southwest corner of Main and Meridian. Lines were extended to New Castle and Cadiz. Dr. B. O. Post was the first stockholder. Clara Teeter was the first operator working both



WAGON HOME

Built in 1906 by Ben H. Benbow. Made on threshing machine chassis measured 10 x 16 feet. Door in back, window on remaining sides. Believed to be the first mobile home in the county. On top of structure (L to R) Hercell Thompson, Mose Wright, Sam Crabill, Everett Clevenger and Mr. Benbow. Seated in the doorway is Bud Hoover, in the Buggy is Huck Mendenhall.

day and night. 1919 found the stockholders purchasing the Loren Swope property on North Meridian Street for \$2,500. Ed Smith installed the new and larger switchboard and became the first lineman, his wife operator. Until this time, everybody repaired and maintained their own party line. In 1964, the Rohrback property north was purchased and a new cement block building was built to house the dial equipment. The company converted to the dial system January 8, 1965. They are still an independent company with many stockholders.

Herman Rees operated a meat plant on Spring Street from January 1960 through April 1968. This was the second meat plant on this location.

Across from the school on Main Street was a gas station, restaurant operated by Ed Smith, after leaving the Telephone Company. Also running it during later years was Floyd Lester, Gene Burcaw, W. G. Benbow. Rollie Dunbar ran the building until he moved over into the building of the National Gasoline Company, built by Robert Rutherford. Located directly west of the school in 1957, Mr. Dunbar has been the only operator. The other building was rased.

The medicine shows were the thing for summer entertainment. Held in early years in the lodge buildings, later in the school and finally tents were pitched wherever possible. Has sometimes been put up on a side street during rainy season. Free movies paid for by the local merchants during the 1930-1940 was a must on every Tuesday night. They were usually shown on the west wall of the school house rain or shine.

In 1884 a small one story building and two dwelling houses owned by Joseph Thompson were destroyed by fire. A brick building was built and it was two stories. The second floor was used by the Mason's until they built a new building in 1963. The bottom floor was used by Charles Fadely as a store, still to this day ran by a Fadely. A new section was added to the west end.

Charles (Gus) Replogle purchased the old hatchery building from Hugh Osborn and established the Iron Kettle Restaurant in 1967. Leased the operation to Mary Nichols in 1969. Mr. Replogle was already a businessman in town. He had been in plumbing and excavating work. He left to establish the Blue Flame Gas Company, handling bottle gas in 1962. Addition of liquid fertilizer and farm grain bins to the west side business in 1969. Enlarged in 1973.

In the early 1870's, a well was dug at the southwest corner of Main and Meridian Street. A stone watering trough was installed to water the horses. With the coming of the automobile, the trough was not needed; however, it

was left in place. During the fires of 1884, 1903 and 1952, the well was pumped dry. With the wells in town not being fifty feet deep, they soon refilled. In 1953, the pump and water trough were reset and placed under a shelter becoming a popular loafing place for the youngsters. The state ruled in 1971 the water unfit for drinking and the handle of the pump was removed. The pump and building were left intact.

Gerald Harvey started in business with a tanker truck hauling gasoline in 1939 serving the farmers. He established his garage on Walnut at Maple in 1952 and continued to serve the people.

Standard Oil erected on U.S. 36 east of Sulphur Springs a liquid fertilizer plant in 1963, also went under the names of Shrock or Tuloma for a time.

So-Hi-Gro of Lima, Ohio, erected on the north side of town east of Meridian on the Penn Central a fertilizer plant in 1967. Operated by Ken Laird until 1970 when Joe Hornaday took over management.

Dale Showalter began a tanker truck route for D-X Products June 1, 1940. Served the people through the county.

Three beauty shops are operating in town. Eva Daniels located on East Meridian since June 2, 1951. Peggy York located on Spring Street between Baker and Jefferson since August 19, 1971. Barbara Gibbs located at the corner of Jefferson and Walnut.

The Fire Department was re-established in 1952, moving into the new fire barn the same year. The south section now houses the Post Office. A new section was added to the north when a water tank truck was purchased. A jeep was added to the department fitted with a tank for fighting grass fires. A kitchen has been added to the building in recent years.

The Ladies Aid of the Christian Church was started in the 1900's to 1910's. The Jefferson Township Home Demonstration Club was organized in the summer of 1930. Mrs. Leo Menefee was the first president and two charter members are still with the Club. The Woman's Club organized in 1930 with Mrs. Stella Stout serving as the president. Rekamemoh (homemaker backwards) elected Mrs. Helen Ayres its first president upon its organizing in 1947. Mothers of World War II Unit 61 was organized in 1942 with Mrs. Corale Ball president. To belong, a son or daughter has to serve their country. Willard Baker served as the Lions Club's first president in 1964. The idea is to serve the community and the nation with worthwhile projects. Harold Griffin served as the first president of the Shenandoah

Optimist Club organized in 1970. The Boy Scout Troop 453 has been re-established several times since the 1940's.

The Community Day Project was organized by Harry Thompson to build a community building. The first few years a public auction and farm sale was the method of raising money. In 1971, seven acres were purchased from the Maud Allen farm west of Mulberry Street for the new Community Park. The streets were paved in 1972, the building and other park equipment is to be added later. At the time the park was annexed into town, the houses on U.S. 36 were also put into the corporation. This addition makes a ten acre plat.

Charles C. Gorman moved into town January 10, 1967, and established the Bucket Shop. Working in wood, he made the town street signs. The old fashion wood butter molds, churns and canes, a lost art has returned. The Iron Kettle Restaurant features several of his black kettles.

Garlay Sayers operated the Blue Bird Cafe Restaurant on Meridian Street in the Harry Building in the early 1960's.

Two music companies are headquartered in town. Swinson Music Company is operated by Betty Swinson and Bo-Marc Enterprises is operated by George Bowers.

Leland Roberts established his Pipeline Construction Company January 30, 1973, on the west edge of Sulphur Springs with a large steel structure housing both the office and maintenance under one roof.